might be cleared during the session, and the bills on it finally adopted or rejected, as they should be. Another change is the abolition of the Commit-tee on Engraving, and the transference of its duries to the Committee on Printing. There are several other emendations which I have not time at present to recapitulate. The effect of the whole carnot fail to be beneficial in driving members to business. The country is sensitive to the great particular sins of memoers, such as voting for odious and immoral bills for propagating Slavery in the Territories, for swindling the country out of millions of acres of land to benefit speculators, or for encouraging filli-busterism and slave-trading generally, but it overlooks the sins of negligence and sloth in its Repre-centatives in respect to matters of business not of National interest.

HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS UNITED STATES SENATORS IN INDIANA.

From The Tribune Almanac for 1850.

fo 1845, 14 years ago, it became the duty of the Indiana Legish ture to elect a United States Senator.

The House was Whig by ten majority, the Senate a tie, and Jesse L'. Bright, as Lieutenant-Governor, presided over it. A though the House repeatedly invited the Senate to make them in Joint Convention to elect the Senator, every one of their resolutions was lost in the Senate by the carting vote of Mr. Bright, its President. The election was thus staved off for the session; the next Legislature wa. "Democratic," and Mr. Bright received the vacant & catorship as his re-

In 1855, another Senator was to be ale ted. In the Senate, in consequence of half its number by ing holdovers, there was two Democratic majority. But in the House there was sixteen anti-Nebraska ma, ority making fourteen Republican majority on joint ballot. The House sent resolution after resolution to the Senate for a Joint Convention to elect a Senator, and the numerous State officers which the Constitu-tion and the laws required to be filled by that session of the Legislature. But the Senate, by a party vote, Eteadily refused to join the House, leaving the Senato-

rial seat vacant, and the entire patronage of the State in the hands of the Democratic Governor.

Two years passed by, and in 1856, Indiana elected her next Legislature—a majority on joint ballot under the issue of "Buchanan and Fair Play for Kansas," being Democratic. But, as it happened, while the House had a Democratic majority, the Senate now, by the changes in the former hold-overs, had an Opposition majority of four. In giving a narrative of what subsequently occurred, it should be borne in mind that the Republicans were willing, from the first to the last, that both Senators (to fill the vacancy and for Mr. Bright's full term) should be chosen by a concurrent vote of each House, acting separately, and that they demanded as their right only the Senator for the vacancy, which they had fairly won by the 12,000 anti-Nebraska majority of the people, and 14 majority in the Legislature, at the previous election, and which they had been deliberately cheated out of by their opponents.

and 14 majority in the Legislature, at the previous election, and which they had been deliberately cheated out of by their opponents.

The Corstitution of Indiana requires that the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor shall be counted in presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and the Democracy determined to use this to trap their opponents into a Joint Convention, which, as no law for electing Senators exists in Indiana, should immediately after the counting elect two gentlemen to that office. The Republicans irested that, in the absence of law, the Constitution of the United States was the only guide in the matter. That instrument declares that Senators shall be elected by "the Legislature," and the Constitution of Indiana defined the Legislature to be the Senate and the House, and requires all acts of legislation by them to be assented to by a majority of the entire in mbership of each, acting separately.

From the official report and the official copies of the journals of both branches of the Legislature appended to Senate Report No. 275 (Vol. 2, Reports of U. S. Senate, 1857-88) we find the following facts:

On the 12th of January, 1857, the House sent to the Senate a resolution inviting them to be present in their hall at 24 o'clock p. m., "to open and publish the returns of the election." The Republican Senators of fered to concur, with a provise that, as soon as the constitute and swaring in wis over, the joint meeting

hall at 23 o'clock p. m., "to open and publish the returns of the electron." The Republican Senators of fered to concur, with a provise that, as soon as the counting and swearing in was over, the joint meeting should be adjourned sine dis. But while this was pending, and before any vote was taken on the invitation of the House, and thirty-five minutes before the time designated in the resolution, Lieut. Gov. Willard, who was presiding, and who was also the Governor elect vacated his seat, and, followed by a minority of the Senate, repaired to the Representative Hall, leaving the Senate still in session. Arrived there, this sham Joint Convention opened, the Speaker of the House in the chair. After counting the votes, one of the Democratic Senators was, without any motion, or House in the chair. After counting the votes, one of the Democratic Seastors was, without any motion, or any vote, called upon to precide. He took his seat, and, without any proposition from any member whatever, or any vote being taken, adjourned the Joint Convention till monday, the 2d of February, without stating any reason or pretext for its reassembling.

It becoming evident that a fraudulent election of Senators was about to be attempted all persuasions to seduce the majority of the Senate, on the 22th of January, four days before the time at which the unauthorized Convention was to meet, adopted a solemn protest

Convention was to meet, adopted a solemn protest against it, by a vote, by Yeas and Nays, of 27 to 20, declaring that they had given no assent to any Joint Convention for any purpose whatever—that any pre-tended assemblage of that sort would be illegal and fraudulent—and branding in advance any attempt to thus elect Senators as insulting to the Senate and dis-

thus elect Senators as insulting to the Senate and disgraceful to the State.

This forms I and solemn protest, thus adopted by £7 out of the 50 State Senators, staggered the conspirators. And when the 2d of February arrived, although the new Lieutenaut Governor, with a minority of the Senate again repaired to the Representative Hall, leaving the Senate still in session and going on with their husiness, tothing whatever was done or attempted; but the presiding efficer, without any motion or any vote, and without stating any object whatever, declared the Joint Convention again adjourned till the following Wednesday.

Wednesday.
On Wednesday, the 4th of February, the pretanded
Joint Convention again assembled—and it should be
borne in mind, that the affidavits of the Secretaries of
the Senate set forth the fact that the Senate was never borne in mind, that the shidavits of the Schafters of the Senate set forth the fact trat the Senate was never even invited by the House to meet them in Joint Convention for the purpose of electing Schafters from the first day of the session till the hist)—when, without any motion or resolution by any member of this illegal as semblage, the Lacutenant Governor instructed them "to proceed to choose United States Senators by a viva roce role." Whereapon 23 Senators (out of 50) voted for Bright and Fitch—ene Senator, who was present, looking on, refused to vote—60 out of the 100 Representatives (it requires by the State Constitution two-thirds of the whole number of members to make a quorum for transacting business in either branch voted for the same candidates, and two other Representatives votes for Goo. G. Duun and R. W. Thompson—Tee Lieutenant Governor declared Bright and Fitch elected; and again, without any motion or vote, adjourned the Joint Convention till February 11.

The intention was at that time to go on and choose

The Joint Convention the February 11.

The intention was at that time to go on and choose the State officers, whose election they had prevented two years before; but, finding that the incumbents, though of their own party, would not consent without a legal contest to be ousted by any such bogus election, the Jeint Convention, when the 11th of February are adjusted to the pair of the pairways.

arrived, was adjourned sine die, and the patronage again left in the hands of the Governor for the ensuing two years.

The Senate, having protested against this fraud, on The Senste, naving processes against commission, again repudiated it the day after its alleged consummation. On the 5th of February, twenty-seven Sensters, out of the fifty, sugned and placed on their journals a protest, a copy of which they sent to the United States Senste, declaring that their body had not participated in the acciding was in session when it was sale a protest, a copy of which they sent to the United States Senate, declaring that their body had not participated in the election, was in session when it was pretended to have occurred, and most solemnly protesting against the recognition of this fraud. With these papers came up, also, a petition to the United States Senate, signed by twenty-seven Senators and thirty-six Representatives, remonstrating against this fraudulent election, which was not participated in by a quorum of either branch; declaring this alleged Joint Convention unauthorized by any law of the State, by any resolution adopted by the Legislature, or by any provision of the State or National Constitution; and that to affirm it would destroy the existence of the Senate of Indiana as an independent branch of the Legislative department of the State. And to make their argument unanswerable, the sworn afficient of them solemnly declaring that they did not participate in this re-celled Joint Convention, but were at the very hour of its alleged assembling sitting in their seats in the Senate, in open session.

They it will be seen that this case differs from the

FREE COLORED FIRSONS IN ALMERTAND.—The Senate, in open session.

Thus it will be seen that this case differs from the Harlan or Iowa case most materially. In that election both branches had agreed to the Joint Convention, and had voted repeatedly but ineffectually for Senator; but finding at last that a Repubnican was about to be elected, a majority of the Senate, being Democrate, absented themselves; and slithough Mr. Harlan had a clear majority of the wole Legislaturs, the Democrate in the United States Senate turned him out of his seat.

After this decision, the above high-handed and disgraceful outrage was carried through in Indiana in the very teeth of the Harlan decision. And the same the very teeth of the Harlan decision, And the same the very teeth of the Harlan decision. And the same the very teeth of the Harlan decision, And the same the very teeth of the Harlan decision.

United States Senate, after staving it off for over a year, with the usurpers meanwhile in their seats, voting Lecompton, Appropriation bills, &c., ratify it at last in the expiring hours of the last session by seven

The sitting members at the regular session of 1857, at the extra session, and again at the last regular session, insisted that they must have more testimony than the records afforded. And finally, on Feb. 16, 1858, a resolution passed giving them ninety days to take it in, before any Judge, by giving notice thereof to the protestants. But, after this long delay on this pretext, they did not give a single notice under the resolution, and the only evidence they proffered was exparts affidavits of political friends, taken when no cross cramination was allowed. The Republicans, however, gave notice, and proved by Governor Willard binself, by Wim. Sheets, ex-Secretary of State, and O. H. Smith, ex-United States Senator, that no Joint Convention to count gubernatorial votes had ever even attempted to adjourn over for the transaction of other bouness; and the two latter statesses, who had known the usage in Indiana for electing United States Senators for thirty years past, testified that there never had been a precedent or a parallel for this. As one resson for retaining these Senators in their seats was that there were no contestants claiming them, the Indiana Legislature, now in session and fresh from the people, having passed in each branch, by decisive majorities, a resolution denouncing the pretended election as fraudulent, unconstitutional and void, propose to elect two others, legally and regularly, and to instruct them to demand the two seats in the United States Senate which belong to the sovereign State of Indiana, but to which that body, in spite of the above protests, saw fit to elect and install these fraudulent claimants. majority.

The sitting members at the regular session of 1857,

M. HERZENS REPLY TO M. DE GUROWSKI. A LIBEL.

From the Kolokol. On the 16th of November I received, under cover of

On the 16th of November I received, under cover of an envelope posted at Vienna, a newspaper slip, containing a letter from Count Gurowski to the editor of The N. Y. Evening Post. At the bottom of the slip I found penciled: "Wastransmitted to me for you. A. "Kolatschek, Gumpendorf, Haupt-strasse, 368." One passage in M. de Gurowski's letter runs thus: "But these nonly philambropists, such as Herzen, "and even Tourgeneff!" illustrate their character by "selling their serfs which they could have individually "emac, insted, and now they are abroad preaching emancipated, and now they are abroad preaching emancipation and living on the money derived from

I selemily declare that this assertion is a calumny

"the rale."

I solemnly declare that this assertion is a calumay: that neither previous to nor after my leaving Russia did I ever sell, or cause to be sold, any estate, tenanted or non-tenanted, or any serf of any class whatever; nay, more, I not only never sold, but I never mort gaged or transferred any estate or peasant, nor did I make any sham sale, or do any clandestine act having such sale for its object.

In 1846, after the decease of my father, I came into possession of two dwelling-houses in Moscow, of a capital deposited at the 1 mperial Bank, and of some landed property (viz., a few villages) in the Government of Kestroma. This property has not only never been sold, but not a single pea sant has been alienated from the Commune, and, moreo ver, this property has not even been mortgaged. In 1849, it was sequestrated by government, on the ground of my having left the country—it has ever since confusued under sequestration, and never added a single far thing to my income. In 1855, I published in the first volume of The Polar Star, a letter staring that I shoul i deem myself happy if Government would permit me to resign all my rights of tand-owner in favor of the Lommune—being outland by my position, it was cet in my power otherwise. If Alexander II, would take mat at my word, and great me that permission, I should a cept it as a great boon indeed.

Lefe all Russian agents, officials, officious, all cor-

word, and great me that permission, I should a cept it as a great boon indeed.

I defy all Russian agents, officials, officious, all correspondents, diplomatists, vice-consuls, juris-consuls, pro-censuls, to contradict or confrorest one word of this my statement, or to produce one title of evidence to disprove it. All deeds of this description are duly registered, and the law records, dating from 1833 (the year when I came of age), are extant.

M. Gurowski, with whom I am not in the least acquainted, may lave been led into error—he must be very much pleased to see my vindication. At all events, he will feel that I could not remain impassive under the weight of such an imputation.

the weight of such an imputation.

As for M. Keistschek, the conveyor of the slip, I know not what can have impelled him to undertake to deliver an unpleasant message, but I have only to thank him for the opportunity he has afforded me to expose the slander.

ALEXANDER HERZEN. expose the slander. A:
19th November, 1858.
Park House, Percy Cross, Fulbam.

*The well-known N. Tourgeneff—a statesman of the time of Alexander L. a filend of the Freiherr von Stein—one of the most realons champions of the cause of Serf-emancipation, who, in 1826, was sentenced (en continuer) to hard labor for A. H.

THE WANDERER NEGROES.

From The Southern Guardian (Columbia, S. C.), Dec. 24.

From The Southern Guardian (Columbia, S. C.), Dec. 24.

We find the following communication in the last

Edgefeld (S. C.) Alvertiser:

Mr. EDITOR: Please insert this as an authorized announcement that the cargo of sixves, brought by the Wanderer from

Africa, have been lauded in Edgeheld District, and that most of
them are now within its condites.

This at has been done by a combination of many of the first
families in Georgia and South Carolins, from purely patriotic
motives.

They ask for a suspension of public opinion until their motives can be explained and their arguments heard in defense of it, to which end I write this note, requesting to be informed if you will give me a place in your columns for the purpose above in dicated.

By information here from Augusta, Georgia, and its By information here from Augusta, Georgia, and its vicinity, I learn there is great anxiety in that region concerring the Africans brought there by the yacht Wanderer, or by the vessel of which she was the pioneer. These Africans are within a few miles of Augusta, and, as far as possible, kept secreted. Over 200 were taken up the Savannah River. The whole number imported is about 400. Those not taken up to the neighborhood of Augusta were landed in other parts of Georgia. So unpopular is the movement to introduce African slaves that but one out of the number had been sold, and that was a "likely" boy, I7 or 18 years old, to a colored barber in Augusta. While cet servative planters and people of respectable position are averse to buying these Africans, men of their own race and "white niggers" are ready to buy them.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Hersid.

ALEXANDRIA, AND ITS RUINS .- The Eastern corres pondent of The Boston Traveler, writing from Alexan dria, Egypt, compares the present condition of that

dria, Egypt, compares the present condition of that accient city with its former magnificence:

"All its monuments are in an almost complete state of run. Who, to look upon the city in its present condition—almost entirely devoid of structures with any pretense to elegance—would imagine this ground to have been once occupied by the stately collection of proud domes and obelisks, glittering crescents, endless colonnades, the luxuriant baths, and costly palaces of its early grandeur. These are precipitated into shapeless heaps of marble, alabaster, porphyry and granite, and for some time formed a quarry from which the rapacious hand of the Tark, Genoese and Venetian gleaned abundant supplies of building material. The descriptions of Alexandria, recorded in history as it existed in its first estate, are almost fab-Venetian gleaned abundant supplies of building materal. The descriptions of Alexandris, recorded in history as it existed in its first estate, are almost fabulous. Four thousand palaces reared their proud forms here, and among other public edifices was the temple of Serapis, with its grand ascent of 400 steps. But still more wonderful was that vast collection of manuscripts composing the library, amounting to 700,000 volumes. By the barbarous decree of Omar, these were converted into fuel for the 4,000 baths of the city, which were heated for six months before the supply was exhausted. Few, if any newspapers are published in Alexandria, yet rumors of the most alarming nature prevail. We are informed that 25,000 muskets were found secreted in mosques, for the destruction of the Christians and the Musselmans—in the fanatical spirit that has of late prevailed among them to so great an extent, are ready to rise at any moment. The Francs are not insensible to their danger, and are siming and organizing themselves for defense. They have long labored under apprehensions of an outbreak, and since the occurrence of the diddah massacre, they leek upon the anticipated struggle as inevitable. Thear the Viceroy is absent, having gone to Cairo to prevent an outbreak there. I was not a little surprised to learn that his son is being educated in Paris. His sister started for Constantinople on the day of our arrival. We saw the boat on which she took passage as we entered the harbor—a white and very cruamental steamer, bearing the Turkish flag. day of our arrival. We saw the boat on which she took passage as we entered the harbor—a white and very ornamental steamer, bearing the Turkish flag. On deck stood long rows of solibers, whose polished arms flashed in the sun as the gay ship shot over the brilliant surface of the waters. Truly, thought I, she must be a spoiled child of fortune who is satisfied with nothing short of this floating palace!"

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN MARYLAND .- The Royal Standard, published at Grand Turk, Turk's Island, referring to the recent Convention of the slave-

PERSONAL.

-Gen. James Gadeden died in Charleston on Sanday. -Mr. Speaker Orr arrived in town last evening, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

-Mr. Herbert Ingram, proprietor of The Illustrated
London News, one of the members of Parliament from Boston, bas been mulcted in the sum of £300 by a jury for misrepresenting knowingly that he had become the purchaser, in 1852, of the Castle Hyde estate, in the County of Cork, and so lending himself to a frau-dulent misrepresentation of the late John Sadleir, made by him to the plaintiff (Mr. Vincent Scully, a distinguished member of the Irish bar), whereby the plaintiff was prejudiced.

-The Lord Mayor of London has had a paralytic stroke. He has been restored to consciousness, but

his right arm and leg are quite powerless. -The father of the Jewish child Mortars is about to settle in France. A letter from Rome in the Gazette de Liege states that the Sacred College at Rome has resolved to prevent the recurrence of any case similar to that of Mortars in future, by directing that Christians shall not in future be allowed to enter the service

-The Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy, vacant by the death of the Dean of Ely, has been conferred upon Mr. Adams, Fellow of Pembroke, who, it will be remembered, claimed the discovery of the planet Nep tune with M. Leverrier.

-Lord Brougham, who is to preside at the Burn Centenary Festival on Jan. 25, at Edinburgh, has been invited to a public dinner on the occasion.

-Mrs. Beck, the youngest sister of Robert Barns the poet, and the sole surviving child of that family circle of which he was the eldest brother, died quite unexpectedly at her cottage, near Ayr, on the 14th inst., at 8j o'clock a. m. Isabella Burns, or, as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of June, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 88th year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age: Robert, Gilbert, Agues, Annabella, William, John, and Isabella. About the year 1794 or 1795 she was married at Mossgiel, Manchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lermahagow in 1813, and whom she thus survived fo the long period of 45 years.

-The foundation stone of the new monument to Hugh Miller was laid at Cromarty, the birthplace of the eminent geologist and author, on the 5th inst. The monument will consist of a pillar 50 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Mr. Miller; the base is to be of old red sandstore taken from the quarry which was the first scene of Miller's geological researches. The inscription will be engraved upon the base: "In com-"memoration of the genuis and the literary and scientific eminence of Hugh Miller, this monument is erected by his countrymen. He was born at Cromarty 10th of October, 1802, and died 24th of December, 1856,"

"marty 10th of October, 1802, and died 21th of De"cember, 1856."

—Theatrical squabbles occupy the Parisians, en attendant the appeal of the great case of Napoleon III.
versus Montalembert. Mario was compelled to sing
last (Monday) night by a decree of the Court, under
penalty of 6,000f, for every time he refused to personate the Ducca di Mantova in "Rigoletto." He had
nothing for it but to vocalize under compulsion, and
he accordingly took his part like a man in the duo with
Frezzolini as Gilda. It is thought that the technical
objection he made to the scale of Verdi's music was
not the real obstacle to his singing, but that Grisi
does not wish La Frezzolini to reappear in Europe,
she having been reported dead at the Havana, and
having no right to "revisit the glimpses of the
"moon, making right" melodions. If the truth
ought to be told, the sooner La Casta Diva Gluila
retires to her villa on the Fiesole Road from Florence
the better for her fame as a cantatrics. She has outlived her Paris reputation, and people here grumble
at her perseverance in ignoring the lapse of years and
the wear and tear of laryughal chords. The Count de
Candia [Mario], to do him justice, was full of the most
gettlemanly deference to Frezzolini, to whom he tendered the splendid bouquets chowered down from the
boxes, with unaffected gallantry. The Venus de Milo
has been brought into Court, and damages against the
fair and classic creature laid at 10,000 frames, for
scenic decorations and loss to the Odeon exchequer,
by reason of her not proving attractive. The Tribunal de Commerce, before which the theatrical director
sued the author, Comte d'Assas, declared itself incompetent, as a dramatic poet could not be considered a
trader. The Civil Tribunal will have to decide the case.
[Paris correspondent of The London Globe.

—When the Pension bill was under debate in the
House, Mr. Dewart of Pennsylvania proposed that
\$400 per annum be allowed to the victims of the late

House, Mr. Dewart of Pennsylvania proposed that \$96 per annum be allowed to the victims of the late Kansas war in Pennsylvania! As Dewart is himself one of the "victims," his amendment might have been submitted in good faith.

-The key-note of the highly personal correspond ence between Senators Douglas and Jones is to be found in the following passages of the latter gentle-

found in the following passages of the latter gentleman's letter:

"This, Sir, is the third time that you have made
infamously false accusations against me, and that
I have been compelled to fasten the lie upon you.
Though you may, at the sacratice of Democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your own
State, as you say, 'over Executive and Congressional dictation,' I can but look with contempt npon
any fame or position you may have acquired by a
union with 'white spirits and black, blue spirits and
gray, Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office seekers, &c., as I do upon the miserable resert to opprobious epithets connected with my
name, but covered with a contingency which gave you
a sure escape.

—A clerk in one of the Departments at Washington
was recently removed because he refused to contribute

was recently removed because he refused to contribute money to influence the State elections. He was employed under Prof. Torrey, who refused to function the removal, and has appealed to the President, who holds the case under advisement. If he approves the removal, he condemns his own letter written to the Fort Duquesne Committee; if he condemns it, he justifies the clerks in refusing, for the future, to be taxed as they have been to carry on elections; and what is the party to do for want of the fund thus raised? "Which way I turn is wee."

A FIVE POINTS SCENE-ATTEMPT AT SCICIDE.-A prostitute named Ellen Western, alias Bright, living at No. 116 Centre street, in a den kept by a German, attempted to commit suicide at the Sixth Ward Station-House last evening. It appears the proprietor of the den in Centre street has been out of town spending Christmas with some friends, and Ellen quarreled with his wife, and was accordingly put into the street, and revenged herself by breaking a pane of glass, for which she was arrested and conveyed to the Station-Which she was arrested and conveyed to the Station-House, and put into a cell down stairs. About 9 o'clock Sergeant Preston and the doorman heard a terrific screaming, but such a thing is not uncommon, as some of the prisoners, to annoy the officers, often how! and scream for an hour at a time and accordingly so attention was paid to the screams, which gradually subsided. A few minutes afterward the doorman want down stairs to lock up another prisoner, and then he saw Ellen suspended by her shaw!, which was wound around her neck, and from thence to the top of the cellar; she was perfectly stiff and apparently lifeless. Sergeant Preston immediately cut her down, and after a half hour's hard work restored the girl to consciousness, and questioned her as to the motive which induced her to attempt to take her life, when she replied she "was not going to be sent to the Peniten" tiary to please any d—d Dutchwoman," and was "bound that the old Dutchwoman should not get the best of her." She said she was seduced over a year ago by a man from whom she bought groceries in the Bowery, and that she afterward turned out on the town; and after she became a prostitute he married her, but was unable to give her an adequate support, and she ran away from him. On being questioned as to how she felt while hanging, she replied, "I felt a "d—d sight better than I do now;" and in reply to the question, "Where do you think you would have gone if you had cied," the girl replied, "My God House, and put into a cell down stairs. About 9 o'clock "d-d sight better than I do now;" and in reply to the question, "Where do you think you would have gone if you had cied," the girl replied, "My God would never have gone back of me for what sins I have committed." The girl is a decent specimen o the generality of the Five Points women, and speaks quite calmly and collectedly of her almost launch into eternity.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer Burdett of the Harbor Folice arrested vesterday Wm. McLood, seaman, who had shipped on boars of the ship Storm Kingburd to San Francisco, on a charge preferred by his wife for shandonment. He was locked up in the First Ward Station-

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

Last night the Ward Associations of the Republican party elected their delegates to the Central Young Men's and Ward Committees. The various tickets are priated below:

First Warn-Officers of the Association: C. F. E. Lueder, Provident: J. Chin Morrison, lat Vice-Freudent: Janob Fritz, 2d vice President: Wm. H. Smith, Secretary, Levi Leonard, Secretary, Actual Boxe, Treasurer, Delevates have Countried Countries: George L. Garlick, C. F. E. Lueser, James M. Kenna George Thompson, Peter Fritz. Delegates to the Young Mees' Central Countries: Arthur Soyne, Leon Dieferbacket, Wm. H. Casifheld, John Comey, James Malony. Ward Countries: James Marshall, Hearly C. Young, Nicholas Eden, Henry Brummertop, Morris O'Council.

SPCOND WARD-Central Committee: James H. Welsh, Michael McGewar, James E. Rayment, John Shipton, John H. DeForret. Young Men's Committee: Edward D. Papper, James W. Manning, Joseph S. Reid, William Ladd, Rebard

Gipheia

Thian Ward—Republican Central Committee: R. S. Gould,
Sherifan Shook, J. L. Harson, Emmons Clark, O. H. Kogn,
Young Mens Committee: John M. Costef, A. Shockey, T. R.
Hibbard, N. L. Farmur, S. Lecomps, with power to fill vacua,
cies. President: R. S. Gould, Vice-Presidents, Benjamin
Waterbury, Timothy R. Hibbard. Secretary: Emmons Clark,
Trensurer: Sperican Shook.

Treasurer: Saerican Shoot.

FOURTH WARD-For Delegates to the Republican Central Committee for 1859. James Kelly, Hy H. Hossat, Louis Naumann, Hy. Adams, Gusaw Ramsperger. For Delegates to the Young Men's General Committee for 1859. J. S. Hills, T. Sheinheimer, Benjamin F. Chase, Morris Friedsman, Ghas Crittenden. Officers of the Association: Henry H. Huelat, President; Herman Octys, Vice-President; J. S. Hills, Serretary; James Kelly, Treasurer

FIFTH WARD—For Delegates to the Central Committee: John A. Kennedy, Chas. U. Nott, Joseph B. Taylor, Chas. F. Randolph, John V. Sie. For Delegates to the Young Mail's Chammattee: James M. Tuthill, John W. Hespe, Edward W. Pratt, Samuel Webb, James W. Matteson.

Sixth Ward—The Sixth Ward Association meeting at No. 54 Franklin street elected the following toket: Delegates to the Parklin street elected the following toket: Delegates to

52 Franklin street elected the following ticker: Delegates to the Republican Central Committee: Owen W. Breunan, Julius Brill, Thomas Ogilvin Mosicy Lyon, J. W. Hawas, Delegate-to the Young Mad's Committee: George W. Grundy, James L. Ylaser, Michael Hesley, Frederick Schaeffer, Andreas Dorn

to the Young Mat's Committee. George W. Grundy, James L. Yraser, Michael Heasty, Frederick Schaeffer, Andreas Down.

8:x78 Wand-The Sixth Ward Association which met at No. 100 Elm attrect elected the following tacket: Delegates to the Regulbinan Central Committee; P. C. Van Wea, George W. Williams, Moses B. Taylor, Jonn B. Frina, Robert Woodbury, Young Mar's Committee; Lewis M. Feer William E. Counter, Abram Florestice, jt., Timothy Connelly, W.n. W. Megary, Sayexyn Wards—The Seventh Ward Republican Association elected the following ticket: President of the Association: J. Barcroft Stevens. Vice-Presidents: Samuel T. McKinney, Arch. Hall Secretaries: Charles Hall. E. M. Skidmers. Designates to the Central Committee: D. L. Petter, Acbert Marray, Thomas Marphy, Wan Harrigan, J. M. Gallagher, Young Men's Committee: Thomas Somerville, D. W. Knewills, John K. Bridge, Francis Quinn, David Blair.

Elghyn Wards—The Republican Association in the Eighth Ward elected the following ticket: Deceases to the Central Committee: Juhn J. Shaw, Geo S. Levings, Win. Palmor, Francis E. Harthet, William H. De Camp.

Elghyn Wards—President; Jan W. Simonton. Secretary:

Eighth Ward-President; Jas. W. Simonton. Secretary:

K. Muneypenny. Delegates to Central Committee: Jas. W. Simonton. William Peel, William West, Arthur Morphy, Wm. Moir. Delegates to Young Men's Committee: Benjamin F. Foater, Joseph Ederly, James Winterbottom, thenry Marphy, Wm. C. Moneypenny. Inspectors: Wm. West, Alfred Brady. The ticket elected D. E. Eder.

NINTH WARD—Delegates to Central Committee: Geo. Starr, Albert Breett, jr., John Keyser, Sylvanos Gestrey, John Creigh-ton. Delegates to Young Men's Committee: Slac B. Dutoner, A. D. Carlock, Sewall A. Dodge, Jose Travis, J. S. Molesner, A. D. Carlock, Sewall A. Dedge, Jesse Travis, J. S. Molesan.

TEXTH WARD—President: Mahlon S. Dunham, Vice-Presidents, John P. Presidents: Mohlon S. Dunham, Vice-Presidents, John P. Presidents: Wolson, Secretaries: Renjamin F. Shaffer, Wm. Kelhock, Treasurer: Benjamin W. Bratford, Delegates to Central Committee: George Donadam, Dr. S. Waterman, Thomas G. Hall, David Miller, Wm. Allen, Delegates to Young Men's Committee: John R. Lawrence, P. V. Van Doren, Ibounas Thornton, John H. Hull, Charles Weezed, Executive Cemmittee: Robert T. Haws, Stephen R. Thorna, Simon Engle, Ellas H. Gufford, Henry Ransum, Benjamin W. Hicks, Ass Parker, John R. Lawrence, P. V. Van Doren, Henry R. Jones, Peter Croaby, Edward A. France, Reuben C. Mills, Andrew Willman, Annew J. Kamire, John Bogue, Daniel C. Hogan, Wm. Wheston, James Sleeman, Thomas Thornton, John H. Hull, Charles Wenzel.

John H. Hull, Charles Wenzel.

ELEVENTH WARD—Central Committee: Daniel Willis, F. A. Goetze, Geo. Sparrow, Wm. E. Duryes, Scaman Johnson, Young Men's Committee: Simon Wolbach, John Landers, John Watts, Wm. Vancewater, H. N. Warren, President Lewis H. Watte, Vice Presidents: Philip Keeley, G. F. Steinberger, Recording Secretary: C. Donastson, Corresponding Secretary: D. Flitzpatrick, Treasurer: Hamilton Wade.

Fitzpatrick. Treasurer: Hamilton Wade.

Twrifth Ward—Chairman of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association for 126%: Jarob Fisher. Vice-Chairman, 1st. District. M. Caplin. Vice Chairman, 1ld District: John H. Payne. Vice Chairman, 1ld District: John H. Payne. Vice Chairman, 1ld District: John P. Cunndig. Treasurer; Issae F. Williams. Secretary: Williams. Pabor. Members of the Central Committee for 1259: Joseph S. Dewey, Nelson Crawford, James Giffin, Issae B. Batchelor. — Payn. Members of the Young Men's Central Committee for 1859: Sunnel A. Hills. Seth Valentine, Erastus F. Brown, William E. Pabor, Thomas Bell.

Erastus F. Brown, William E. Pabor, Thomas Beal.

THETRENTH WARD.—President: Eneas Elliott. Transurer: Joseph Abbott. Vice Presidents: District I. Aman Higgings: District II., Charles Stites; District III., J. P. Bliven; District IV., Henry S. Jennings; District VII., J. P. Bliven; District VII., James Madden; District VII., Neison Cables. Secretaries: John F. Seymour. James Prior. Ward Executive Committee: District I., G. C. Seymour, F. Schneider; District II. Außrew Craft, John Bleule; District III., J. Y. Pmillion, J. C. Bishop, District IV., Ward. A. Walker J. A. Limeoln; District V., Jos. Revius, Thos. Kennedy; District V., F. G. Gould, Louis Bertzsch, District VII., A. J. Case, G. Haldock, Coutral Committee; Benjamin Hutchinson, David H. Gildersleeve, James H. Baley, Augustus Feiler, Edw. Collins, Young Men's Committee; E. E. Ellery, H. Broadzinsky, J. H. Dusenberry, James Hinchman, Marmsduke Anderson.

James Hinchman, Marinsduke Anderson.

FOURTEENTH WARD—President of Fourteenth Ward Republican Association: Thomas O Baker. Vice-Presidents: Sidney Smith. Thomas Bennett. Reserving Secretary: Wan. M. Wade. Corresponding Secretary: Daniel Sellows. Treasurer: John Fitch. Delugates to Republican Gentral Committee: William M. Wade. Thomas G. Rater. Slinkey Smith, Thomas Bennett, John P. Kennedy. Delugates to Young Men's R. publican Committee: James Cook. Hogh Bennett, Joseph W. Cook, Daniel Bellows, Geo. Freeman.

FIFTEENTH WARD-President: Marshall S. Blake. Presidents: John H. Powers, Samuel Leeds, Secret Presidents: John H. Powert, Samuel Leeds, Secretary and Tressurer: Thurber Bailey, Delegates to the Central Committee: Alamon S. Jones, Charles Cheeney, John Jonato, John L. Taylor, Henry T. Cleavishad, Delegates to Young Menite Central Committee: Jisch Boll, Robert W. Chapman, Robert H. McCardy, ir. Samuel P. Breed, Tourber Railey, Executive Committee: Henry Hebbard, Wm. M. Vermilye, Edward Robertson, ir. Joel Late, Charles Liviors'on, F. A. Genthiu, North A. Phelps, Thomas C. Acton, Francis W. Resch, John H. Kryser, Stakey Livesey, Issae Soott, Wm. N. Bikkeman, Henry McCartick, Wm. H. Authon, Samuel L. Grawold, Frederick C. Sherman, Wm. H. Maxwell, Thomas Denny, James D. Oliver.

erick C. Sherman, W.m. H. Maxwell, Thomas Denny, James D. Oliver.

Sixteenth Ward—President: Adam C. Ellis, Vice-Presidents Edward Westervelt, W.m. L. Stevens. Secreta ies: H. C. Patke, E. Dwight Church. Treasurer: Washington Smith. Delegates to Central Committee: Robert L. Darrah, W.m. H. Bull, Washington Smith, Geo. A Blakely, Junes Contelli, Delegates to Young Met's Committee: Alex McLeod, Geo. Maclean, Adam C. Ellis, James Armstron, Angus Cameron. Ward Committee: 1st District, Robert Dorr. Samuel Longstreet, Ebers-ser Sinclair: 2d Dist. David C. Wilson, James Concie, Junes Lyle; 3d Dist., Milton S. John. Svane Lewrence, Andrew McLean; 4th Dist., Hugh Garden, William Good, Samuel B. H. Vance: 5th Dist., John McIntyre, Lubman Sherwood, Andrew Lester: 6th Dist. Silas Lounberry, Philo Richardson, John Brown; 8th Dist., W.m. Orton, John W. Couklin, Augustus G. Borsam; 9th Dist., Robert A. Adams, David R. Jaques, W. C. Russell; 19th Dist., John W. De La Mater, Thomas Christy, Samuel Harrison.

Sixteests Ward—President: Isaac Dayton. Vice-President: Isaac Dayton. Vice-President: Isaac Dayton. Vice-President:

Christy, Samuel Harrison.

Sixtersyn Ward-President: Issac Dayton. Vice-President: Mordecai L. Marsh. Treasurer: William R. Stafford Secretaries: D. F. Robbins, J. Shepard Snith. Delegates to Central Committee: Issac Dayton. Honory C. Van Verst. Fras mus Sterling. George Prokham, Franklin Marsh. Delegates to Young Men's General Committee: S. L. Woodford, Sidney A Yeomans, H. A. Pinkney, Edward Wilcox, George Mackay.

Young Men's General Committee: S. L. Woodford, Sidney A. Yeomans, H. A. Pinkney, Edward Wilcox, George Mackay.
Seventers Ward.—President: Joseph C. Pinckney Vice-Presidents: Semuel R. Smith, John T. B.ew. Recording Secretary: Robert B. Boyd. Tressurer: S. Cauttel. Corresponding Secretary: Robert B. Boyd. Tressurer: S. Cauttel. Corresponding Secretary: Peter Cock. Ward Executive Committee: J. M. Pettleon, it., J. Laior, A. H. Rodgen, Wm. J. Woods, Henry A. Hart, Francis Donean, P. Palm, Peter Prunty, T. Holman, Isaac McGay, R. H. Woods, John W. Saiter, Francis Heall, J. S. Relcher, John Dunn, George Robbins Joshua Grümes, Ell Taylor, Thomas Hillson, G. S. Hart, John Long, John R. Rysrson, George Odell, John Webb, C. J. Folsom, A. Lambrecht, Francis M. Smith, Benjamin H. oth. Delegates to the Republican Central Committee: Thomas Little, Joseph P. Coopet, James Cushir s. ir. Andrew J. Odel, Charles Straenlandausen, Delegates to the Young Men's Georgal Committee: Frederick Offs stead, William E. McDonough, William A. Smalley, Bernard Schwartz, William M. Connolly.

Eighteenther William M. Connoly.

Eighteenther Street Bernard Committee: Peter McFadden, Delegates to the Young Men's General Committee: Offs Street John A. Foster, William W. Rhodes, William D. Connolling Excending Secretary: G. Joseph Rech, Thomas Hall, William H. Church, Alexander General, Charles W. Ellist F. Marander Garber, Henry A. Harlbott, Marshias Brakeley, Wm. Wheeler, Lemmel Eng., Jersel Jarvis, Wm. S. Mathews, T. F. Peers, Arthur Ingram, Wm. Kass, Ellas S. Rhodes.

Elgerteenthy Warder, Harwy Hart. Recording Secretary:

Bangs, Israel Jarvis. Wim S. Mathews, T. F. Peers, Arthur Ingram, Wm. Kass, Elias S. Rhodes.

EIGHTERSTH WARD—Paesident: John L. Black. Vice-Presidents: Benjamin Warden, Harvey Hart. Recording Secretary: John R. Anderson. Corresponding Secretary: Thes. F. Peers, John R. Anderson. Corresponding Secretary: Thes. F. Peers, John R. Anderson. Corresponding Secretary: Thes. F. Peers, John R. Anderson. Corresponding Secretary: The Activation of Committee: Timothy G. Churchill, Guy R. Pelmin, George W. Peersey, Sarpent V. Basiley, Jessie Penia. Delegates to the Young Menie Committee: John A. Farer, William Hall, Ames Chambellin, William Earl, James Due, Ward Ezecutive Committee: Edward P. Cowles, Thos. J. Hall, Joseph Letchenstein, Wen. H. Adams John Pullman, Mathew Rothery, Alexander Clinch, Joseph Davis. Thes. Hall, James Anderson, Robert Colly, Henry Willen, William Rotes, Wim. W. Stephenson, Geo. P. Woodward, David Kilmer, Chas. G. March, Homer Franklin, Saml, Brown, Wm. L. Bowron.

Nikertersyni Wardon Delegates to the Central Committee: George I. Gregory, Wm. A. Dooler, H. J. A. Koerner, Fred. Van Dohlen, Charles H. Cooper, Delegates to the Young Menie Gentral Committee: W. H. Baboock, Jr., James P. Odell, Jas. Berrian, Jr., John B. McDonnell, James P. Walker.

Twentern Wardon, Republican General Committee: W. R. Stewart, Daniel D. Conover, John Brady, C. A. Peabody. John Williams. Young Menie General Committee: Charles Golden, George Bord, John Missin, Dr. Nichols, Samuel Bioclair.

Twenty-First Wardon, J. Meckell, Wm. Haw, F. Young Men.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD-Old Men: Samuel H. Cooper, Rich and Kelly, Daniel D. T. Marshall, Wm. Haw, it. Young Men. A. G. Thompson, James Clifford, J. W. Marshall, Jesse Mitchell, Wm. H. Woodman.

The New-Jersey State Teacher's Association will commence its s'ath annual meeting this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Lyceum Hall, Jersey City. Professor Wm. Phelps. President of the Association, will make the opening address. Mr. Valentine and Frank Tuthill will speak in the afternoon.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.— John Clancy, President,

Mondar, Dec. 27.— A in the Chair.

Vetoes — A communication and sidewalks on the Mayor vetoug the resolution to and sidewalks on the cast side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; also on a rinted. Also, vetoig the report e thirming the assessment for regulating and grading Sath avenue from Fif y.

Fifty ninth street. The contract for the work was originally awarded to Michael Tracy at \$13,000, and this award was afterward confirmed by the Commodities. originally awarded to Michael Tracy at \$13,000, 551, this aware was afterward confirmed by the Commod Council, Tracy's sureties being Terence Farley and Patrick Tracy. The Mayor says:
It specars however, that instead of the contract being made with Mr. Michael Tracy, it was executed with Terence Farley, who was one of his sureties, at prices amounting to about \$16,800, Farley's sureties being Michael Tracy and Patrick Tracy.

Even if the then Street Commissioner had the right to give the contract to another person than the lowest bidder, he could

Tracy.

Even if the then Street Commissioner had the right to give the contract to another person than the lowest bidder, he could not certainly have executed it with Mr. Parley, who was the fifth hieder, there others lower than he, and between him and Mr. Tracey, having hid for the work, and who were not nothing of the default of Mr. Tracey to execute his contract.

Besides, there was work inserted in the contract of Mr. Farley which was not called for by the proposal issued, and for which no prices were hid or proposed by either of the bidders, and which repartely anchurat or more than the sum of \$250-being thus inserted without authority of law.

Under all these circumstances I do not see how the assessment can, by virtue of any existing law be made binding on the property benefitted by the work. The Copperation has, however, paid rearly the whole amount slaimed by Mr. Farley, but a very small balance being due him, these payments basing in two invaluables been obtained, I am informed, by fraudulent or decopitive returns made to the Controller, of the amount of work done.

This assessment is but one of several others which have been hased on contracts made under similar dreumstances. That, in its present shape, it cannot be enforced against the property benefitted, I am well as lafted, nor can I perceive any mode to obtain the fair smount of the work than by directing the Aussians to make up the assessment at the rates proposed by the lowest bidder, and that the Copperation would receive in part the amount which has been paid Mr. Farley for the work.

The message was read and printed.

Mr. Boolky presented a report to reorganize the Street Department, which was ordered printed, and laid over.

The Committee on Joint accounts presented their

laid over.

The Committee on Joint accounts presented their report on the defaloations in the office of Collector of Assessments, which was laid over and ordered to be

rinted.

Extending Backman street through the Park.-The resolution to make a carriage-way through the lower end of the Park, opposite Beckman street, came up and was discussed.

Mr. Tucker contended that the movement was not

Mr. TUCKER contended that the movement was not for the public good, but to benefit property owners. It would increase the value of property in Beekman street over a million dollars. The assessment would have to be paid by the city.

Mr. McSpenos said the road would be the property of the city, and the Common Council could close it at any time.

of the city, and the Common Council could close it at any time.

Mr. Davis thought that carrying a street through the Park would be idegal. It could not be done without the sanction of the Legislature.

Mr. Bookk contended that the Common Council have the power, and a simple resolution was sufficient to carry a street or carriageway through it.

Mr. McSrknox said it was not proposed to open it as a street, but as a carriageway, which was the same as a common walk across the Park.

Mr. TCKKR urged that the matter be laid over for the text Common Council. The property owners had not petitiored for it, because they knew if they did they would be taxed. They wanted the city to do it for their berefit. The Common Council had no basiners to order the cutting through of the street at the expense of the tax payers generally. It would suit private ends rather than serve any public good. The cost to the city would be at least \$10,000. Hefelt satisfied, however, that the Mayor would veto the resolution.

A petition was read for the opening, which Mr. Davis said was signed by stage owners, eartmen and livery-stable keepers, and not property owners on Beekman street. Mr. Adams named some of the petitioners who are

man street.

Mr. Adams named some of the petitioners who are property owners therein.

Mr. Reed read a petition sent in several years ago, for the same purpose, and strongly urged the adoption of the resolution.

After fur her debate the paper was adopted by 10 to 5. It directs the Street Commissioner to cause a curved carriage way to be opened across the Park, the southerly line to commence on Broadway at a point in a line with the southerly corner of Park-place that Broadway, and shall pass the fountain at about ten feet from the northerly side, and to terminate opposite the southeasterly corner of Beekman-at and Park-Row, the said carriage-way to be the same width as Park-place. Another resolution was abouted to advertise for proposals to open the carriage-way and pave it with Belgian paving.

Mr. Boot a called up the special order, the ordinance reorganizing the City Inspector's Department, vesting all matter relating to cleaning streets, management of public markets and inspection of weights and measures in said Department.

To a question put by Mr. CLANCY,
Mr. Boot a assured the Board the ordinance did not conflict with the Finance Department.

Mr. TUCKER thought it did; it was the most complicated document be had ever examined, and was calculated to create further confusion in the Departments. He urged that the paper be laid over for the next Common Council.

Mr. Adams urged a recommittal to the Committee;

mon Council.

Mr. Adams urged a recommittal to the Committee; Mr. Adams urged a recommittant to the Committee, he thought the ordinance would conflict with the Finance Department, and it was evident the Committee had not given it due consideration.

After a long debate and sundry amendments, the

as laid on the table paper was laid on the table.

The Board, after some ordinary business, adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon. Mr. Haswell in the chair. There was a very
fair attendance of members, and a full lobby.

The Tax Levy for 1859.—The report on this subject
was presented, and directed to be made the special
order for Wednesday evening. The report not being
perfected, and the Committee still having the matter
under consideration, it was impossible to learn what
alterations had been made from the Controller's estimates.

Honors to Speaker Orr .- A resolution from the

Honors to Speaker Orr.—A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, extending the freedom of the city to the Hon. John L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was brought up.

Mr. Brady, in explaining his vote, asked if the gentleman (Mr. Orr) was a candidate for the next Presidency.

The Presidency stated that he was unable to say.

Mr. Brady said if he was a candidate, of course he would vote for a concurrence. [Lauphter]

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Bunce voting in the negative, and the President appointed Mesers.

Dunn, Frazer and Bunce a Committee to make the proper arrangements.

Mrs. E. L. Rosz, expressing the regret which they felt at the death of such a mun, who had proved himself to be one of the meet remarkable social reformers that ever lived and who was worthy of their highest admiration; and whose name, in that day when the memory of the great and noble receive their just reward will ships with resplaced places.

admiration; and whose name, in that day when the memory of the great and noble receive their just reward, will shine with respiendent glory.

Mrs. Ross then addressed the mesting. She said she felt it difficult to express her opinion of so great a man, and wished the task could have been given to worther hands. Such a man was for all time, and his memory would grow brighter and brighter. She then gave a sketch of the lite of Mr. Own from his birth in Newtown, Morigomeryshire. North Wales, on the 14th of Mry. 1771. In his early youth he was very stud ous and made great progress in his school. At an early age he went to London, where he entered into business with a Mr. Drinkwater, and took the charge of a large manufactory with 500 haces, at the early age of 19, receiving £380 per year. While in this business he sent the first bale of cotton cleth ever exported to America. At one time he was a partner with Robert Fulton in making machinery. In 1800, he moved to New-Lanark, where he found the people very degraded. He immediately set to work to reform them. To reform them of intemperance, he established a distillery and a brewery, and thus drove away all other dealers in liquer; then by kindoess and good coursel to the people he induced them to turn their attention to rational smusements, and then shut up his own establishment. He effectually established the principle that men are better governed by kindness than by force. In 1816 he reopened his school in New-Lanark for the formation of human character. This establishment attracted the strention of all the civilized world. The people of New-Lanark leaked up to him acto a father. Mr. Owen remained at New-Lanark till his recent death, which they mourned so much. After Mrs. Rose concluded, the meeting separated.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. The Board met last night, Ald. KALBFLKISCH in the

Commissioners of Deeds .- A list of two hundred and ninety-three commissioners of Deeds was submitted

ninety-three commissioners of Deeds was submitted and confirmed.

The Fourteenth Ward Alderman.—The Law Committee reported adverse to the claims of John H. Coloban, alderman-elect of the Fourteenth Ward, and submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Tat this Common Council do determine and declare that John H. Coloban, claiming to represent the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Brooking as Alderman, and as such claiming a reat in this Common Council, is not qualified to hold the office of said Alderman, and therefore not intilled to a seat in this Common Council, by reason of his not having been a resident of the City of Brooking for three years immediately previous to the election held in April, 1838, at which the said Coloban claims to have been elected, and by vitue of which he claims his seat."

Giocanus Bridge.—A resolution was adopted fixing \$35.81 58 as the amount necessary to construct a bridge over Gowanus Creek at Hamilton avenue.

Flatbush Arenne.—A petition signed by 108 citizens was presented, asking that Flatbush avenue be repaired, with the view of converting it into a carriageroal. The idea is to take up the cobble stones and macademize it.

The Convention Bulls.—Indee Culver sent in a cont-

road. The idea is to take up the cobble stokes and macademize it.

The Constables' Bulls.—Judge Colver sent in a communication in reference to his decision in refusing to tax the constables bills for police services, and asking the Common Council to refer the same to the Law Committee, in order that the views of the Board thereon may be expressed. So referred.

T. Justices' Courts.—A petition signed by nineteen citizens was presented praying for the abolition of the office of Justice of the Peace, and establishing instead District Courts and Judges. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

District Courts and Judges. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

A New Ferry.—The City Wharf at the foot of Falton street was leased to a company some time since for the purpose of establishing a terry. Last night a lease was presented for adoption, in which the company agrees to establish a one-cent ferry to New York by the 1st February, 1859. The point of landing on the other sine has not been definitely fixed. The subject was referred to the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights.

ANNIVERSARY OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL. The Sabbath School connected with the Methodist Episcopal Cherch in Forsyth street celebrated its anniversary last night. The large church was filled to overflowing. The exercises consisted of singing, &c., by the children. Addresses were also made by the Rev. R. M. Hattield, Elder Norris, and the Rev. Mr. Birch, the paster of the church.

THEATRICAL .- Mr. Sullivan played "Evelyn" in Money last night at Burton's, with entire success. Mr. Jordan and Miss Lonsdale gave him excellent support-the others were from fair to tolerable, with one most execrable exception, which, for the sake of the difference, we will not name. To-night we shall have Mr. Sullivan as "Hamlet," and Miss Ada Clifton as "Ophelia," the best representatives of these two characters in America, supported by Mrs. Jordan as the Queen, and a good cast in the other parts.

At Laura Keepe's last night, Miss Laura Honey, the new English soubrette, made her debut in America in The Loan of a Lover." She is good-looking, graceful, and sings fairly, though her voice appears a little harsh-perhaps the effect of nervousness. She was generously received, and may be pronounced succensful.

"LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER,"-The editor of The New-Orleans Advocate has this incident about the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, related to him by one of the Methodist pastors;

lated to him by one of the Methodist pastors;

"The preacher was called a few days since to attend the funeral of a young man. Before his sickness he was a stout, buoyant, manly youth. He was from the State of Maine, and had been here but a short time. He was attacked by yellow fever, and soon died, with no mother or relative to watch by his bedside, or to soothe him with that sympathy which none but those of our own 'dear kindred blood' can feel or manifest. He died among strangers, and was buried by them. When the funeral service was over, and the strange friends who had ministered to him were about to finally close the coffin, an old lady who stood by, stopped them and said, 'Let me kies him for his mother.' We have yet to find the first man or woman to whose eye this simple recital has not brought tears."

by, stopped tiem and said, "fet me kies him for his best of Adverse, extending the freedom of the city to the Hon. Jost L. Otr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, was brought up.

Mr. Brant, in explaining his vote, asked if the sentlemen (Mr. Otr) was condidate for the next Previdence.

Mr. Brant said if he was a candidate for ourse he would vote for a consurrence. [Laughter]

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Binnes voting in the negative, and the President appointed Message in the second of the fore. St. Paul is becoming a great depot and the fore the president appointed Message in the fore conditions was the adopted, Mr. Bant Helmann, and the foreign the second of the fore. The Board concurred in secding back in a sessentent life for regulating, &c., Forty-seventh street between Third and Eightin avenues to the fact Commissioners.

Donatus.—The Board concurred in the foreign the second of the foreign the foreign the second of the foreign the second of the foreign t